The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 795. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 2, No. 8.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Nov. 29, 1862.

Mr. Editor—In the Whig of this date, (*i. e.* 29th,) I see that the editorial is under a caption that I most heartily wish was the logic of every man in this country, from the sea-board of the Atlantic on the East, to where the waters of the Pacific wash our Western shores. That caption was: "The Union Cannot be Broken Up."

I do not believe that the one hundredth part of the people in the United States believe that it can, not even among those who are endeavoring to do it. I say this, because from conversation that I have had with paroled prisoners, who, during their captivity, discovered the real sentiments of many among the rebel soldiers. I am satisfied that they felt convinced that they were engaged in a hopeless cause; still there are some among them who believe that it can, and some honest men among us who fear that it can. Why the one party believe it, and the other fear the possibility of it, I cannot conjecture. In the first place, there is a greater disparity between the contending portions of these United States, in regard to numbers, than has ever been known to exist between belligerent portions of the same country; and then, in the next place, Might, in this instance, has Right on its side; a thing which does not often happen, I admit; but which, fortunately for us, is the case now.

"Break up the Union?" No sir! I do not—I cannot—I will not believe that the thing is possible. I have often thought that GOD never superintended so directly the erection of two governments, as He did that of the Israelitish, and that of the American, and when closely viewed, there are some things in the means first employed, that are analogous. When Israel was about crossing the Red Sea, the Pillar of Cloud came between them and the Egyptians. When the Americans were about to cross the Delaware, pursued by Earl Cornwallis, a heavy fog (*call it cloud, if you will*) intervened between them and the British Host, and the army of America was saved. When the rear of Israel was out of danger, the cloudy pillar returned to its place—when the American rear was out of danger, the fog dispersed. Many other things in the annals of the two nations, which bear analogy, are clearly discernable.

Break up the Union? No. This Union has been cemented by the blood of Warren, of Hale, of Williams, of Hayne, of Jasper, and Montgomery, with many more who have recorded their names in the imperishable scroll of Fame, and I believe that this Union will continue until the Apocalyptic Angel shall blow out the sun, turn the moon to blood, and hurl into Earth the spark that shall light the funeral Pile of Nature, amid the hoarse thunders of the Last Day.

Some may think me visionary. Perhaps I am. I have given my real sentiments, however, and visionary or not, I shall not change them without ocular demonstration to the contrary. ATTIL.

For The Blair County Whig.

The Sabbath.

No. 7.

Mr. Brotherline: The Sabbath is the day of religious rest; the Sabbatical year among the Israelites. Sabbath and Sunday are, among most classes of people, considered synonymous words, and as such, used, but strictly speaking, they are not.

Sabbath denotes the institution or day of rest, and Sunday is the name of the first day of the week. We see by referring to the Jewish and Christian customs, that there is a difference in the two terms as made use of by them. The Jewish Sabbath is on Saturday, while the Christian Sabbath is on Sunday. In New England, the first day of the week has been called Sabbath, to mark it as holy time. Sunday is the word commonly used in the southern parts of our country, and in England. The Sabbath, then, we find to be the day of rest—rest for the body, because we are commanded to abstain from all bodily labor. It is a day of rest to the soul, which we term religious rest, because the soul is being fed with heavenly food, and as it is drinking in those Divine truths, it is resting from the turmoils of this world. It is a day for public worship; a day for the assembling of God's people in His earthly tabernacles for the purpose of worshiping the Creator of all created things; praising and adoring the Majesty on High. What a glorious institution! Glorious because of its mission! Glorious because of Him who instituted it! Hail Christian Sabbath! We salute thee, as thou standeth forth more fair than when reflected in the dews and imbibed by the flowers of Eden; more useful than when the trumpet sung of thee in Sinai! It is a day of heaven upon earth! Life's sweetest calm, poverty's birthright, labor's only rest!—The oracle of instruction, the ark of mercy! The patent of our manhood's spiritual greatness! The harbinger of our soul's sanctified perfection! The glory of religion, the watch-tower of immortality;—The ladder set upon earth, with its top reaching to heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon it.

CUIBONO.

Sinking Valley, Dec. 1, 1862.

For the Whig.

A Patriotic Soldier.

Dear Whig: The following is an extract from a letter written by a wounded soldier. I choose to let him speak for himself:

"While many of your fellow-countrymen are guarding off an enraged foe; or perhaps are engaged in *deadly conflict* in defence of a government such as God would have his people enjoy, you are enjoying the sweets of civil life. When I think of the condition of our country—of those brave hearts who have already fallen on the field of strife—of the hardships they had to endure, and those who follow still have to endure, oh! how my blood runs cold, filling each vein to exploding! And then to hear men say, "*Let us give the South what they ask!*" No, no! God forbid that so many brave men shall have been sacrificed in vain! Never would I give them their askings. Not for the sake, name and honor of *Washington!* Not for the sake, name and honor of *Liberty! Never*, no, *never!*"

Blair Township, Dec. 1, 1862.

The Border States.

One of the main causes of the obstinate resistance of the seceding States to persist in the rebellion is to be found in their belief that the whole of the slave States must sooner or later be theirs, and that thereby they will be able to rear up a great and formidable slaveholding nation, capable of combating the north and of obtaining additional territory. They never reckon as their whole force merely the States in actual rebellion, but count the entire south: Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, and Western Virginia, they consider as much theirs as though they now held them, and they will continue to do so while slavery remains fastened upon those States.

It seems obvious enough, then, that as a dictate of common prudence, one of the first and most important steps toward the suppression of the rebellion is to make slavery a thing of the past in the border States, or at least in a majority of them. Eastern Virginia, when the war broke out, contained more slaves than any other portion of the country. We cannot free that section. But it is perfectly practicable to free Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia and Missouri. Delaware has long been only nominally a slave State, and so reduced in numbers are the slaves, that it would cost less to abolish the institution there than it did in the District of Columbia. The friends of freedom—we do not now mean only Republicans—are in a large majority in Delaware; they have the means of accomplishing the reform, and they know that the national government has avowed its readiness to assist them in it whenever they feel inclined to act. The conversion of Delaware into a free State will cause no violent change of social or industrial system, for there are no planters, no southern staples cultivated, very few slaves, and many of these of not much value, and in reality the slaveholders themselves would be glad enough to get rid of them if paid.

We earnestly exhort our friends in the Diamond State not to abstain from effort in this important matter. It is the very nick of time, and they should at once industriously organize all over the State, and demand action of the Legislature at its approaching session; such action as will place an impassable gulf between them and rebellion for all time to come, and will open up to their gallant little State a brilliant future. If they succeed, emigration will immediately flow into their State; agriculture, commerce and manufactures will receive a vast impetus, and in the course of the next decade Delaware will be ready to claim two or three members of Congress instead of one.

Missouri has elected six Emancipationists to the next Congress, being two-thirds of her whole delegation, and the tide in that State runs strong for liberty. It is a region where the good fight has been waged openly for years past—where men have not been afraid to proclaim the truth respecting slavery and its pernicious influences. Those who have the movement in charge there may be depended on to achieve success if it is possible, and we believe it is.

Western Virginia is an applicant for admission into the Union as an independent State detached from Eastern Virginia, and bearing the name of Kanawha. When the vote was taken in that section upon the adoption of the constitution, the people also voted informally upon the subject of emancipation, and the result was a large majority in favor of it. Their application has not yet been decided upon, and will come up again this winter. Let the State be admitted on condition that slavery shall be abolished, and the people will gladly agree to the stipulation in order to get free from the yoke of the planters of the seaboard, whom they have always hated.

Since the war broke out slavery has been decreasing steadily in Maryland. In 1810 the number of slaves there was 111,000; in 1820 it was 107,000; in 1830 it was 102,000; in 1840 it was 89,000; in 1860 it was 87,000. Since the war broke out about half of these slaves are said to have escaped. The emancipation measure in Washington took away many of them. Supposing the number thus to be reduced to fifty thousand, surely there can be no harm in anticipating by legislative action what has for years been in process of accomplishment. Slavery has long been without any vitality in Maryland, and the State, though tied to the southern destiny, by the character of her laws, has long felt that her lot really lay with the free States. Maryland once free, there will be no longer a barrier separating us from our national capital. This consideration is important enough to justify the government and the people of the nation in an effort to accomplish this great change.—*U. S. Gaz.*

VARIETY.

The Fear of God the Beginning of Wisdom.

Once on a time lived a powerful king, who reigned over a large and fertile country. He had crowns of gold and pearls and sceptres of ivory and precious stones. His treasury was full of costly things of the earth; tens of thousands of armed men were ready to obey his bidding, and his dominion extended from sea to sea. But without God's blessing worldly possessions are but an increase of care, and as this mighty monarch feared not God, he was dissatisfied and unhappy.

In the dominion of the king lived a certain dervise famed for abstinence, sanctity, wisdom and piety; and the king, willing to profit by the instructions of the holy man, paid him a visit. He found him clothed in sackcloth, living in a cave surrounded with high rocks, on the borders of a wilderness.

"Holy man," said the king, "I come to learn how I may be happy."

Without giving any reply, the dervise led the king through the rugged pathways of the place until he brought him in front of a high rock, near the top of which an eagle had built her eyrie.

"Why has the eagle builded her nest yonder?" said the dervise.

"Doubtless," replied the king, "that it may be out of danger."

"Then imitate the bird," said the dervise; "build thy throne in heaven, and thou shalt reign there unmolested and in peace."

Now the king would have willingly given the dervise a hundred pieces of gold, if he had accepted it, for this precious piece of advice; and there am I giving it to you for nothing. It may be as useful to you all as it was to the king, for you are all as much interested in being happy as he was. As the eagle built his nest on the rugged rock, build your hope on that "Rock of Ages." As the dervise told the king to erect his throne in heaven, so I tell you "seek things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.—Set your affections on things above, and not on things on the earth." Do this, and you will be above the reach of danger for time and eternity.

HURD, of the Brownsville Weekly Clipper, received a turkey for publishing a marriage notice, when the wretch thus attempted to cajole other innocent people into a like recognition:

Nor 'Cake,' nor 'dollar' came with this,
And yet the 'law' is satisfied;
For Hymen's 'bond' must stand, when 'tis
By a big, fat Turkey ratified;

To Cupid's court let others hie,
Be life's cloud bright or murkey,
Is our advice to all; 'cause why—
We want another turkey.

—Horrible.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.—Of this expedition, which our dispatches to-day inform us has just sailed from New York, the Boston Traveller learns upon good authority that the vessels will touch at Fortress Monroe, where a large addition to the force will immediately join it, the whole making one of the most powerful armadas which has left for the South since the war commenced. The total number of troops with Banks is estimated at over 40,000, while neither at Port Royal or in North Carolina did the military force exceed 20,000 men.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST GENERAL MEIGS.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs that the Committee on the Conduct of the War intend at once to proceed to an investigation of the complaints against General Meigs, made by Gens. Burnside and Banks, in regard to failure in furnishing the necessary means of transportation for their respective forces. This may include an examination into the causes which have led Meigs to discourage investigation of the frauds committed in his Department.

☞ A Convention of editors meets today, at Trenton, N. J., to take steps to protect the journals of that State from the destructive effects of the recent advance in the price of paper, an advance which will be maintained so long as the price of cotton shall keep up to anything like the present enormous figures.

The Trenton State Gazette is reduced in size. Terms, $5 per annum; single copies 2 cents.

AN intelligent "trapper," from one of the western counties of Minnesota states that a secret society has been organized, having its ramifications all through the western half of the State, whose avowed objects are to hang or shoot every Indian suspected of having had any hand in the recent murders. Should those Indians who have been convicted be suffered to go unhung by the Government, then this combination is to mete out punishment whenever it can be done.

☞ An extensive lead mine has been discovered on the Shawangunk Mountain, Orange county, N. Y. The Port Jervis *Union*, of the 7th ult., says: "It is now ascertained beyond cavil or question that the mine recently opened is rich in ore of great purity, and will form a source of great wealth to the owners. The vein was struck at six feet below the surface, and has been penetrated to the depth of eight feet. The product is, lead nearly pure.

SPEAKING of cheap things—it costs but a trifle to get a wife, but doesn't she sometimes turn out a LITTLE DEAR!

MEN are generally like wagons; they rattle prodigiously when there is nothing in them.

WHY is a sawyer like a lawyer? Because whichever way he goes, down comes the dust.

AN unbound book might appropriately say to a calf or sheep, "I wish I were in your skin."

LADIES, if your husbands scold you for buying too expensive cuffs, give them a few smart ones to quiet them.

A MAN comes to church and falls fast asleep, as though he had been brought in for a corpse, and the preacher were preaching at his funeral.

MARK what you remember on your finger nails, and you will have your lesson at your fingers' ends.

I say Pat what are you about sweeping out the room? No, said Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room."

RICH men have commonly more need to be taught contentment than the poor, because all men's expectations grow faster than their fortunes.

How often do you knead bread? asked one housekeeper of another. Why, I might say we need it continually, the other replied.

A single glass of liquor too much may separate lovers more widely than the ocean ever did.

He must be a person of very insignificant standing who is always standing upon his dignity.

The Arabs have an excellent portable dairy, which preserves their milk a number of days in a very hot climate. It is called a dromedairy.

The man who in talking to a lady, lays his hand upon her shoulder, may be tho't too touching in his remarks.

Why is the letter *l* in the word military, like the nose? Because it stands between two "i's."

Is there any perceptible improvement in a caterpillar when he turns over a new leaf?

Philosophers tell us that Nature never errs. They certainly cannot mean human nature.

A fellow hits off the following definition of widow: "One who knows what's what, and is desirous of further information on the subject."

Who is the most industrious of all plowmen? Time, for he turns the most furrows.

Can a man who has been fined by the magistrates again and again be considered a refined man?

May our blonde beauties be looked on as forming a portion of the pale of society?

The lady who believes that every calamity that happens to herself a trial, and every one that happens to her friends a judgment, is not yet dead.

A gentleman whiskered up to the very eyes, was passing along the street, when a couple of jolly tars on a land cruise, observed him. "Shiver my timbers, Jack," said one to the other, "that fellow looks like a rat peeping out of a bunch of oakum!"

A newly married couple, riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a standerby said it was a shocking sight.—"Yes," said a gentleman, "to see those just wedded 'fall out' so soon."

An old maid, who had her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says: "The curse of this war is, that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and who know how to do it. Modest girls will stand no chance.

A lady, engaged to be married, and getting sick of the bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," he replied, "it is very easy to untie it now, while it is a *beau* knot."

"Oh, you don't know what muthical enthuthiathum ith!" said a music mad Miss. "Excuse me, madam," replied a wit, but I do. "Musical enthusiasm is like turtle soup; for every gallon of real there are ninety-nine gallons of mock, and calves' head in proportion."

SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.—The Boston Journal is selling all its old newspapers, clippings, scraps, &c., for 6½ cents a pound. There is the greatest competition among dealers in newspaper stock, and waste paper, cotton waste, rags, &c., bring very high prices.

GOLD.—The relative product of gold by California and Australia has kept remarkably uniform for seven or eight years:

	California.	Australia.
1852,	$55,000,000	$48,675,000
1857,	65,500,000	58,500,000

Thoughts For Young Men.

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical powers to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God the master of his own fortune, so is he maker of his own mind. The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it must certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental power in vigorous exercise, to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it a man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that ever went to the siege of Troy had the pre-eminence, not because nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but self discipline had taught him how to bend it. —*Webster.*

A NOVEL DINNER.—On Thanksgiving Day, the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, of Erie, got up a splendid dinner, to which about one hundred poor families of volunteers and drafted men were invited. The ladies took the trouble to ascertain beforehand the names of the most needy families, with the number of children in each, and they were thus enabled to prepare ample food and accommodations for all. It was a novel and pleasing gathering—particularly agreeable to the children.

REBEL RAID IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.—Col. Clarkson, with a large force of rebel cavalry, recently made a successful raid through Cabell county, scouring the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha rivers, capturing prisoners and driving off horses, cattle, etc. He captured about forty Union men, whom he carried off, together with many horses and cattle. He approached to within twelve miles of Guyandotte, there being no troops near enough to prevent him.

CLERGYMAN ROBBED.—On Sunday of last week, while Rev. John Barnhart, pastor of the German Evangelical Church, at Erie, was conducting the usual public services in the church, his dwelling was entered and robbed of $115 in money, and promissory notes to a considerable amount.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. R. HOLSINGER, Editor,

[To whom all communications and articles on the subject of education should be addressed.]

An Essay on Reading.

BY MISS SUSIE W. HETHERINGTON.

Read before the Hollidaysburg and Gaysport Teachers Union Institute, Nov. 22d, 1862.

(*Concluded.*)

some of the most ennobling and beautiful thoughts in the English language, but have a beneficial effect on both head and heart. And if they have any taste for literature, this will help to cultivate it, and perhaps cause them to seek deeper and read more of those authors whose beauties they have just tasted, enriching the fountains of thought in their own minds, and redeeming many an hour from weariness and idleness in after years.

Good reading cannot be too highly estimated, and of all the accomplishments young ladies are so eager to acquire, I would place it first, even before music; for though that is a noble and beautiful art, and gives much pleasure, yet I think it takes as high, if not higher powers of mind, and a wider stretch of thought to read well, than to play a difficult piece of music; and if half the time, labor and expense were devoted to it as is ordinarily spent in acquiring a knowledge of music, it would yield as much, nay, more enjoyment to the home circle.

May the day soon dawn when all teachers will so feel and estimate this subject as to spare no pains to make their pupils readers in every sense of the word. Not merely of one style, but every style. That they may avoid the drawling, insipid monotony of Prose, and the sing-song of Poetry; that each letter may receive its full sound, each word its appropriate emphasis and inflection, and the thought come to the ear of the listener as though it rolled fresh and glowing from the soul of the writer.

We are often deprived by circumstance and distance, from listening to the soul-stirring eloquence of some far-famed orator. But thanks to the press, the pleasure is not wholly lost to us. And the father, whose son has been taught by such a teacher, feels it not. For, as he comes into his cheerful home, his tired arms are not required to hold the huge paper, or his eye, grown dim with age, or weary with poring over day-book and ledger, are not tasked to travel over the long columns for the "thoughts that breathe and the words that burn," but donning the dressing-gown and slippers, and sinking back into his comfortable arm chair, who can tell which charms him most, the glowing eloquence of the orator, or the clear, rich tones of his son, as each word, full and round, falls on his enraptured ear, and every idea is brought out in a manner that shows the appreciative soul of the reader, and the patient and careful training to which he has been subject.

The gems of prose and poetry so abundant in our language, never sound better, or shine with such brilliancy and beauty, as when borne to our ears on the silvery tones of a sweet-voiced woman.

How much pleasure she has in her power to confer—not, perhaps, bring her the applause of the world, but the love and admiration of the true and devoted hearts of her own home circle. She may gild many a gloomy day with radiance, otherwise long and wearisome, for the little ones, debarred from seeking their accustomed sports, by reading the charming fairy story, which sounds twice as new from her lips.

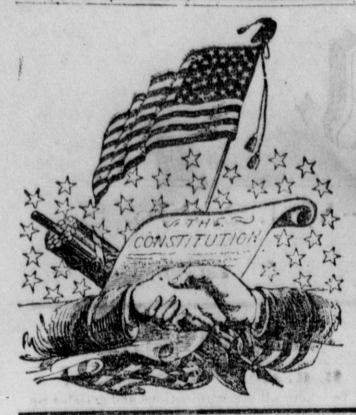
Sitting by the side of an invalid friend, she may, with her witching tones, exercise even the spirits of pain and languor, as she reads

"The poem of her choice,
And adds to the rhyme of the past
The beauty of her voice."

Taking the Book of books, she may apply the healing balm to the very soul itself, as she brings out all the hidden beauty, the comfort, consolation, and sublimity laying concealed in its many passages, like precious ore in the earth, waiting the magic of her voice to call it forth to illumine the dark path of some way-worn pilgrim.

Who can measure the good she may do; the comfort she may bring to many hearts; the hours she may rob from weariness by the cultivation of this noble art. And when it is all summed up, not the least part of the reward will be given to the faithful teacher, who, by patient care, conferred upon her the power of giving so much pleasure, and doing so much good.

☞ We have on hand a number of communications and articles intended for the Educational column—enough to fill four such columns, which we would gladly insert if we had room. We ask our friends to have patience, and should their articles never appear, they will be no more disappointed than we are; neither will they have lost anything by writing them, nor lose by writing others



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1862.

Army Movements.

The late storm was very severe upon the soldiers; but we are glad to learn that the Government is hurrying forward blankets and other things essential to the comfort of the men. The rebels, being far more destitue than our men, must have suffered terribly. Hard as the cold may be upon our army, it works to its advantage, for it will go far to crush and discomfit its antagonist.

The secrets regarding the great movements of our forces, both under Burnside and Banks, are admirably kept; and we think that at length the enemy is kept in as profound ignorance of those movements, or of where the blows may fall, as are the loyal people of the country. We and they may speculate, but we don't know what a day may bring forth. That active operations will go on we think is beyond doubt; and it is suggested as probable that the army under Gen. Foster is advancing towards Richmond from the southeast, by way of the Blackwater and Petersburg.

The fact that the Army of the Potomac has been recently powerfully reinforced is of more than ordinary significance. It proves that the Government is fully awake to the importance of the work to be done in Eastern Virginia this winter. A tremendous crisis is approaching, & we may as well be prepared for it. The army of Lee now defending Richmond is the life of the wicked cause of the Southern States.—Crush that assembly of ragged, shivering, filthy, but desperate men, and you close the war and end the rebellion forever.—This is the grand *coup de guerre* which Burnside must make with what assistance can be given him by other generals leading independent armies. It is enough to do this, and, therefore, let us not try to do too much. Burnside must leave nothing to chance in the present or future strategy of manœuvre. He must take no risks except those authorized by the most celebrated captain of modern times—the risks of concentration and seizure of advantageous positions. If Lee is defeated in an extensive pitched battle on the Rappahannock, he will fall back to Richmond and behind the James river. Gen. Burnside may follow him rapidly with the Army of the Potomac, but we opine that it will be the glorious duty of the Army of the Blackwater to render the rebel position at Richmond insecure, in which case Gen. Lee can retreat to Lynchburg, a point that he has been fortifying and has converted into a depot of supplies. In this retreat he should be crushed by the combined armies of the Potomac and Blackwater, and there can be little doubt that it will be so; but not unless these armies are managed with great skill, zeal, and courage. To accomplish this it is well to reinforce both armies with all the available troops now in the service of the Government in Virginia, and encamped temporarily in the Northern States. Let us commit no grave errors now. The rebel army of Gen. Lee is the only one that now threatens either the Government or its capital, for all others are virtually subdued. It is plain, then, that by vigorously and continually engaging this army to its utter destruction, we are defending our all and rendering it secure forever. The Government is doing well in hurrying forward the best generals with fresh brigades, and plenty of stores, clothing, and blankets, for the winter campaign before us. The suffering of the enemy from cold and want of food and clothing, are our aids and advantages, and with them we must use strong columns. We have found the enemy where he is strongest, and we must strike at his heart with all of our force, and completely overthrow him. If we are nerved for the work it can be soon accomplished. Its results will be such as to repay us for any loss we have experienced or may sustain. Burnside must defeat Lee, and hurl the rebels staggering back to Richmond, while another good general, at the proper time, must shout, as he will, "Up and at them!" to complete the destruction of the rebel army of Eastern Virginia.

We have a brief account of a fierce fight and a splendid victory for the right side in Arkansas, near the memorable Boston Mountains. A dispatch dated on the Battle Field, near Fayetteville, Dec. 8, says that the forces of Gen. Herron, on the day before, met the Rebels on Crawferd's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville. The Rebels were the choice troops of their army west of the Mississippi, and were 24,000 in number. They undertook to get between Gen. Herron and Gen. Blunt; Gen. Herron made a fierce attack, and kept their five-to-one force at bay until Blunt fell upon their rear, and then all was up with the traitors—they fled over Boston Mountain as fast as rout and fear could urge them. Our loss is put at 600 in all—one field officer. The Rebels are said to have admitted a loss of 1,500. It looks very like an important victory, and we trust complete accounts will prove it so.

The Disloyalists Frustrated.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, presented an important bill, of which he had previously given notice, to indemnify the President for the suspension of the habeas corpus. When Mr. Stevens offered the bill, last week, Mr. Vallandigham objected, and Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill, as the journal of the House was not present to prove that he had given, last session, the required notice. When the bill was again presented, Mr. Vallandigham objected to the second reading, which, under the rules, put the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?"—Of course the House refused to reject it, by ayes 34, noes 90. The bill being read a second time, Mr. Stevens moved to postpone the further consideration until Thursday, and make it a special order, to the latter of which Vallandigham of course again objected.

Finding that neither fairness nor courtesy was to be expected from this disloyal minority, Mr. Stevens moved that the bill be put on its passage, which was done, and the measure was adopted. This little presage at arms in the House affords an illustration of the temper of the two parties—the Democrats bent on doing all the mischief they can, and the Republicans moving in solid mass, voting their measures of policy promptly through whenever interfered with. This lesson must have burnt itself deep into the memory of the obstructives, and will do them good. Let the loyal men in Congress act thus throughout the session, marching boldly up to meet the enemy in closed ranks and solid array whenever fight is offered on any loyal proposition.

Faction Again at Fault.

The opening of the session developed a very prompt display of the peculiar kind of patriotism which actuates the Breckinridge Democrats generally, and we are gratified to find that the vote by which it was met was at least as prompt in action, and quite as decisive. Cox; Vallandigham, Richardson and Wickliffe were each in turn disposed of by the very peremptory vote of two to one, without needless delay, and in a manner not to be mistaken by any class of experimenters. The object in each case was purely factious—an effort to make a diversion against the government when all parties are in the face of the enemy. This factious opposition, it is now decided, cannot be indulged in until the crisis of the war is over, whatever may be done afterward. It was confidently expected by the Vallandigham class that the voting in October and November last had changed the status they held themselves, and had rendered their efforts to embarrass the government more acceptable than they were before. They have already found themselves mistaken—very much mistaken.

There has been very much of cheap indignation simulated against the "tyranny" of those who now conduct the government, and the "despotism" manifested in the matter of arrests for disloyalty. While mistakes may have been committed in some cases, and the mode of proceeding has been open to objections in others, it is still conspicuously true that far too great lenity has been shown to sympathizers with treason, and that the severity of the measures taken has been far short of that merited. The Executive would have been justified in the exercise of a degree of rigor far beyond anything we have yet seen. Treason was very bold on this side of Mason and Dixson's line in the beginning, and it is very bold and unscrupulous yet. We all know that it exists; that guilty accomplices with the rebels claim the protection of the laws they daily violate, and shout their outcries about the violated forms of justice they pretend have occurred in order to screen themselves in their treasonable sympathisings. As a whole they have been remarkably secure in their enjoyment of every one of the rights they would have were they devotedly loyal. The few that have been punished have been dealt with very lightly. It is not the substance of their case that has been at fault, it is only some external form of proceeding. The actual trial for treason has been wanting, we admit, but so has the final hanging which treason deserves. The most malignant of the whole crew should be content with such a result as this.

At least for the session of Congress now opening, it is probable that the course of legislation and executive action will be uniform and consistant as it began when the war began. The policy of the government is fixed beyond any possibility of change. It is not worthwhile to argue it, nor will it be allowed to contest it factiously while the war lasts. The position is simply that of an army in the field, and, while confronted by the full rebel force in arms, there can be no change from the attitude. There are no principles now to settle until the rebels are defeated thoroughly. No question is up for new adjustment; no division exists in Congress worthy of serious consideration, or on which it is reasonable to expect that more than a small minority can be brought to oppose the present general policy.

If this position of parties, and the questions on which they divide, shall continue until the spring opens, as it undoubtedly will, the rebellion will be on the road to speedy extinction. In the public councils the prospect is more favorable than it was a year since; and with the legislative and executive departments in full accord, as they now are, the country will soon see great results.—*U. S. Gaz.*

DISTRESSING CASUALTY—*Two Children Suffocated.*—Two little children, belonging to a German family named Klatz, residing in Wheeling, were suffocated on Friday last, under the following melancholy circumstances: The father of the children is a soldier in the Second Virginia Regiment, and the mother, being in needy circumstances, occupied the third story of a frame dwelling, and made a living by working out. On Friday morning she went out to do some washing, but before doing so locked her two little children up in a room. After she had gone it is supposed that they accidentally set on fire a lot of shavings in the room. Seeing what they done, they were panic stricken, and, not being able to get out of the house, ran into an adjoining room and crawled under a bed. An alarm of fire was raised outside, the neighbors rushed to the scene, and upon entering the room the children were found to be lifeless from suffocation. Mrs. Klatz arrived before the dead children were discovered, and was immediately taken with violent spasms in consequence of the horrible sight which met her gaze. At last accounts it was feared that she would not survive. One of the children, a little girl named Helena, was aged five years. The other a boy aged about three and a half. Helena was a remarkably beautiful child, and had attracted the admiration of the whole neighborhood by her gentle grace and beauty. The boy was also a very interesting child, and the melancholy affair is universally deplored.

MOTHER AND TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—On Saturday, the 29th ult., a distressing accident from the careless use of petroleum, occurred at the village of Tarrville, on Oil Creek, resulting in the death of Mrs. Hart and two of her children. The woman occupied a house on the Blood farm, and it seems she had been in the habit of using oil in making fires. On the day mentioned, while in the act of pouring some crude oil into the fire in the stove, for the purpose of making it burn, the oil caught from the fire, and in an instant the whole house was in a blaze. Mrs. Hart escaped from the house, but was so badly burned that she died on Sunday.—Two children were in the house at the time, both of whom failed to escape, and were burnt up in the building. They were both girls, the youngest was aged four, and the other eleven years.

There is but one way in which petroleum can be safely used in making fires, and that is to saturate the wood or coal with the oil before applying the fire, in which case there is no danger. To pour rock oil upon a fire, from a vessel, is scarcely less dangerous than to pour powder from a flask into the fire. In either case, painful wounds or death are sure to ensue.

☞ We heard a Democrat at market the other morning, while paying for certain articles, offer the country man postage currency, with the exclamation, "*Here, take this Abe Lincoln trash.*" This same man has a son who is now in the army, and yet the father must carry his political prejudices thus to extreme, and assist in ruining the credit of the country as his only way of showing his sympathy for traitors. Such speeches and such men almost neutralize the sacrifices of life and limb that are now being made for the safety of the government.—*Har. Tel.*

☞ The Emancipation Proclamation has almost paralyzed the energy of the secession farmers in Northern Virginia.—They used to join Ashby's cavalry and other parties making incursions, returning to their homes when the retreat took place, and enjoying protection as Union men from guards which are furnished them. But now slavery is abolished and their negroes leave them, or have to be paid if they do any work. The result is that secessionism is talked only with "bated breath."

THE War News is very good.

BEDFORD COUNTY—that citadel of Democracy and loyalty "over the left—is becoming famous for its shooting propensities and resistance of the military. The last Inquirer gives an affair which happened in that county, as follows:

"Intelligence from the lower end of the county informs us that during the early part of this week, an officer named Frank Spokesfield, belonging to a cavalry company, attempted to arrest a deserter, named Winters, who drew a weapon and shot him in the right arm. Spokesfield, at the time, had a heavy military cloak around his shoulders, which somewhat impeded the ball. Winters is reported to be a bad character. At the time of committing this outrage, a reward of $75 had been offered for his arrest for horse-stealing.—This is the current report."

WEST VIRGINIA.—The admission of this State into the Union was voted on Wednesday in the House by a large majority, in concurrence with the Senate. The bill only needs the signature of the President to become a law. The operation of the bill is made contingent upon the incorporation into the constitution of the proposed State of a provision for the early, although gradual, abolition of slavery. The delay caused by this condition will be short, as the West Virginians will be only too happy to rid themselves of an institution which they know has been always an unmitigated burden.

With West Virginia, the Union now embraces twenty-four States.

Tribute of Respect.

The several Courts of Centre county in session at Bellefonte, the 28th day of Nov. A. D. 1862, H. N. McAllister, Esq. arose and after some appropriate prefatory remarks, touching the death and character of Gen. James Irvin, said:

I now move, therefore, this Honorable Court, on behalf of my fellow:—

First.—That the members of the Centre county Bar and the officers of this Court have received with deep sensibility, intelligence of the death of Gen. James Irvin.

Second.—That in his death Centre county has lost one of her best, most enterprising, most public spirited and most useful citizens—a man foremost in every good word and work.

Third.—That as officers and members of this Court we will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

Fourth.—That the proceedings of this Court in relation to the death of General James Irvin, be entered upon the records thereof, and that a copy be furnished by the Prothonotary to the family of the deceased.

And, now Nov. 28, 1862 ordered that the above resolutions be entered at length upon the records of the Courts, and as a further token of respect to the memory of the deceased, it is further ordered that the Courts do now adjourn. *By the Court.*

Certified from the record at Bellefonte the 1st day of December A. D. 1862.

JNO. T. JOHNSTON,
Proth'y.

Latest News from the South.

Rebel Losses in the Late Battles.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE.

Great disaffection exists in the interior and the impression generally prevails there that a signal victory under Gen Burnside in Virginia will be followed up by the immediate and entire abandonment of the border states, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

Information of great value has been received here, the purport of which cannot be divulged at present.

A detachment of North Carolina Union volunteers went out from Washington N. C., a few days ago, and surprised a force of rebel soldiers in a church taking them all prisoners.

The Savannah *Republican* makes a piteous complaint over the rebel losses in recent battles. It says that the total loss amounts to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to the government, and that the confederate government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war.

At Columbus, Ga., Liverpool salt sells for one hundred and twenty dollars per sack; Virginia sides $65@70 per hundred; bacon sides 50cts per pound; hams 60cts; flour $36 per barrel; doeskin pants $30; bed blankets $65.

Destructive Fire at Lockhaven.

WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 6.—The extensive soap factory belonging to Taylor & Co. was burned this morning, and the whole business part of Lockhaven is reported on fire. The fire companies of Williamsport have gone thither on a special train, leaving here at 6 o'clock. The telegraph operator there reported his office on fire, and that he had to remove his instruments. Nothing has been heard from him since.

Lockhaven is the county seat of Clinton county, 240 miles from Philadelphia. The town is on the west branch of the Susquehanna. The population is about 3,000. The fire, as far as we can learn, has been on Main street, which contains a number of fine buildings, among which are the Fallon House, White's Hotel, the Clinton House, the bank, newspaper offices, and a number of dry goods and other stores, the destruction of which will involve a very heavy loss. The telegraph office, reported burned, is nearly opposite the public hall; the basement of the hall is occupied as stores. The fine Episcopal and Presbyterian churches are near the described limits of the fire. The bridge which crosses the Susquehanna to Dunstown may also be destroyed. A large quantity of lumber is sent to Philadelphia from Lockhaven.

☞ We understand the authorities are about reducing the number of Assistant Assessors, retaining the most competent. We judge those of them who take their own county paper will be deemed most competent and intelligent.

Take Out Your Licenses!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have been assessed under the operation of the U. S. Revenue Law, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, that the taxes are now due. Manufacturers and Retailers are requested to take out their Licenses without delay, and those assessed with monthly returns for September and October are desired to call and pay the same before the 15 of January 1863.

Parties delaying until after that date, or until they are called upon by the collector, will have 10 per cent added to their assessments, as provided in section 19 of the Internal Revenue Law. Parties are further notified that taxes and license fees must be paid in Government currency.

The Collector may be found at his residence between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily, except on the days hereinafter mentioned.

Will be at Freedom, for Freedom, Taylor and Greenfield, on the 29th and 30th of December.

At Martinsburg, for N. Woodberry and Huston, on the 31st Dec. and 1st Jan.

At Williamsburg, for Woodberry and Catharine, on the 2d and 3d of January.

At Altoona, for Altoona, Logan and Antis, on the 5th, 6th and 7th January, at "White Hall Hotel."

At Tyrone, for Tyrone Borough, Tyrone and Snyder, on the 8th and 9th of January, at the National Hotel, at which times and places the people of said townships will call and pay their respective taxes.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport are now ready. Frankstown, Blair and Juniata can call and pay their license at any time between now and the 15th of January, except on the days for which I have advertised to be absent.

JAMES H. BELL,
Dept Col 17th District.
Internal Revenue Collector's Office.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, parcel and parts of tracts of land situate in Allegheny township, on the head waters of a stream in the Allegheny Mountains called "Sugar Run," in the county of Blair and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post near the forks of said Sugar Run and running North 25 degrees East, 134 8 10 perches to a post; thence North 65 degrees, West 60 perches to a post; thence South 25 degrees, West 149 50-100 perches to a post; thence South 78¼ degrees East, 60 5-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing, as set forth in a survey drawn by R. T. Alexander, dated July 10th, A. D. 1848, fifty acres and fifty-two perches, with the usual allowance of six per cent.

The above described survey being parts of two tracts of land, one of which was surveyed on a warrant granted to Arthur Bell, and the other of which was surveyed on a warrant granted to John Black, on which are erected one Blast Furnace, known as "Bennington Furnace," five Frame Dwelling Houses, ten Log Houses for Miners, one Carpenter Shop, one Blacksmith Shop, one Store-house, one coal platform, and one frame stable. This tract contains two strata of Bituminous Coal, now opened, one of which is about exhausted It also contains a bank of Bog Ore.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal and Iron Company.

ALSO,

The remaining part of the said Arthur Bell tract of land, containing about 325 acres, having now or formerly a building erected thereon, known as the "Bennington House." This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, two strata of which are now opened and worked. There are also erected on the remainder of this tract one coal platform and fourteen or fifteen small dwellings for the miners.

ALSO,

A tract of land surveyed in the name of John Black, containing 405 acres and 155 perches, more or less. This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, and has thereon erected one log dwelling house.

ALSO,

A tract of land surveyed in the name of Wm. Black, containing 405 acres and 154 perches, more or less. This tract also contains Bituminous Coal, and all of the foregoing tracts of land adjoin one another.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of States M. Sackett, Administrator of Hugh McClelland, dec'd.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 10th, 1862

Dr Peter Fahrney,

PHISICIAN for Chronic Diseases,
Near Martinsburg,
Blair County,
Penn'a.

Dr. Fahrney's Celebrated Remedy for **The Blind and Bleeding Piles** can be had at this office, for 25cts. a Box, or 5 boxes for a dollar. 2—3

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

Blair County Bounty.

Notice to Recruiting Officers and all others interested:

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners of Blair county, held in their office at Hollidaysburg, the 13th day of October, 1862, the following, among other business, was transacted:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Blair county offered bounty to all persons who would enlist in the service of the United States, for the purpose of raising the quota of volunteers for said county, and thus avoid the draft,

And Whereas, The desired number has already been raised, therefore

Resolved, That the Board will pay no more bounty to volunteers after the 13th day of October, 1862.

By order of the Board,
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

$30. **Employment!** $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED,
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,
CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 3o

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y.; Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Milk!

THE subscriber will furnish MILK at the door of every one desiring it in Hollidaysburg and vicinty, every morning except Sunday. He hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the the public.
JOHN McGINNIS.
Caldwell's Farm, Nov. 15, 1862.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

☞ Mather & Abbott, self-constituted advertising agents, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y., owe us $18. They decline to give us a statement of their account with us, or any satisfaction whatever.

☞ J. T. Lloyd, the humbug Map man, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y., does not come up to his promise to pay.

☞ Raised—The terms of the Bedford *Gazette*, from $1,50 to $2 per annum.

☞ A big *calf* story—in the last Register.

If the rebels raise the *Black* Flag, let the Government raise a *Black* Army.

☞ The Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Preliminary Report of the Eighth Census."

☞ The patients in the Military Hospitals at Harrisburg, are now being paid by the Government Paymaster.

☞ The Hog Cholera is raging with fatal effect in Lycoming, Union and adjacent counties.

☞ Samuel Hoover, Esq., of this place, and J. G. Adlum, Esq., of Altoona, have been appointed Notaries Public by Gov. Curtin.

☞ On the look out for him—Constable Russ. You'd better leave town, Bill. Fraudulent shinplasters and forgery won't do here.

☞ It is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are about changing their schedule of time at this place. We know nothing of the facts.

☞ Saturday, Sunday and Monday last were very cold. The river and canal was covered with ice. The Juniata at Huntingdon was frozen over, for the first time for many years.

☞ Old Billy Smith, the kind and obliging colored oysterman, is dead. He died in this place on Thursday night. He lived to a very old age—95 years.

☞ On Wednesday, a child two or three years old, named Rogers, residing on Walnut street, died from burning. Its clothes caught at the grate. Of course the mother was not in.

☞ The Standard desires us to produce to him Gen. Cass' letter to the President approving of the removal of Tardy Gen. McClellan. We think he had as well write to the General and secure the original.

☞ Daniel Shaw, son of Thomas Shaw, of Antis township, died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam. His remains were brought home by his father. He was a member of Company A, (Capt. Bell,) of the 125th Reg't P. V., aged 20 years.

☞ Supposed to be coming—Our Christmas turkey and the coal wherewith to fill our coal house.—*Standard*.

We suppose Wm. Tiley & Son have heard of its emptiness.

☞ "Weak in the knees"—The *Standard's* correspondent "Rambler." What a pity a 'nigger' frightens such a great patriot into "darkness." Save us from these slavery worshippers and Union (without the nigger) haters.

☞ What is thought to be accurate information, puts the entire Rebel force in the Shenandoah Valley at about 2,300, under command of Gen. Jones. They consist of Virginia cavalry and Wheat's Louisiana Tigers.

☞ Didn't pay expenses—The *Whig's* extra-ordinary issue of the message.—*Standard*.

True, it did not pay. It is one of those *polite* things which we feel bound to do for the Republicans, they having no other paper in the county. The *Standard* did not publish it, because, as it says, not one in twenty reads it. The *Register* might say the same of its readers. They would not, of course, read an 'Abolition Message.'

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1863, is already upon our table. The Book commences the new year with a bright prospect, notwithstanding the hard times and the drawbacks occasioned by the rebellion. If the number before us is an index of what Godey intends to do for his subscribers during the coming year, (and we *know* it is; for he never issues a clap-trap number at the commencement of a new volume and then falls off from month to month, but his true motto is 'Excelsior') then we assert with confidence that the paltry subscription price furnishes but a sorry *quid pro quo*. Let those who doubt us go to our Bookstores, buy the January number and see for themselves.

We subjoin the terms:

TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year, $7.

Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10.

Eight copies one year, and extra copy to the person sending the club, $15.

Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

☞ The usual quiet of our town was disturbed one day last week by some new arrival. Crowds were passing along Allegheny street and hurrying in the direction of Montgomery street. Not knowing what was up, we followed as close as we deemed safe, not knowing but that the rebels were advancing on our town from the south, and already in possession of the Plank Road to Newry, and guns planted on "Chimney Ridge"—we ventured to ask what *all this meant*, and were answered that everybody is going to Dieffenbacher's for Coal Oil and Lamps, and to see the great variety of his goods, because he sells the cheapest. *

☞ PROFESSIONAL.—Dr. Kimmell will visit Woodberry next Monday, and remain during Tuesday and Wednesday (16th and 17th) and the balance of the week Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, (18th 19th & 20th) he will be at Martinsburg. Persons desiring anything in the line of Dentistry will be expeditiously attended to by calling on Dr. K.

☞ Hon. JOHN COVODE will accept our thanks for a public document. It was opened by some *honest* Deputy Postmaster, or somebody else, who wished to see the contents, but not otherwise injured. Some Postmasters, either from a want of brains or honesty, seem to think they have a right to open packages as they pass through their offices. We advise them to take care.

WAR!

We have good news from the army. On Thursday (11th inst.) Gen. Burnside bombarded the city of Fredericksburg. The fire was terrible. After a desperate fight he took the city yesterday morning, and captured 175 cannon. This is good news, at which all loyal hearts will rejoice. Particulars next week.

The War.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING & STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cts per Box. 220

☞ What an amount of Suffering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c, the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cts. per Box or Pot. 221

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., by Jacob H. Stifler, Esq., Mr. GEORGE PIPER, of Allegheny township, to Miss ELIZABETH STOUFFER, of Taylor township.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by ——— ——— produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 12, 1862.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25@6,62
Extra " "	6,00@6,25
Superfine,	5,62@5,87
White wheat per bushel,	$1,20@1,28
Red " "	1,20
Rye per bushel,	87
Corn per bushel,	70
Oats per bushel, new, 37,	old 50
Barley per bushel,	1,12
Potatoes per bushel,	60@70
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,37@5,62
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,75
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	18
Eggs per dozen,	12

An Old Man's Story.

My children, come gather around me,
I've something of value to say;
I'll tell you how it is that your father
Is such a poor cripple to day.

They told me prepare for the summer,
They bade me arrange for the spring;
They warned me of autumn and winter,
Of snow and of tempest they bring.

My body was hardy and active,
I feared not the wind or the rain;
I slept and I ate with a gusto,
With never an ache or a pain.

I heartily laughed at my neighbor,
Who dressed for the "change of the year;"
Ah! ne'er did I dream that my children
Would look at such misery here.

But once on a morn in December,
While wearing my October clothes,
I felt the rheumatics o'ertake me,
And dart from my back to my toes.

So if you would live to a hundred,
While free from a medical call,
Prepare for the autumn and winter,
And ☞ buy at Goldman's Hall,
where the stock of Ready-made Clothing is fresh and full; comprising the most stylish as well as the plainest styles, and each garment gotten up so as to be very serviceable.

By all means try us, all who want good clothing cheap. LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

SINGER & CO.'S
LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County.

Simon Beard, vs. Catharine Hawk, intermarried with Geo. W. Hawk, and Geo. W. Hawk.	No. 79 of Oct. Term, 1861. Foreign Attachment. And now, 3d Nov. 1862, on motion of T. Banks, Esq, the Court give Judgment sec. reg

AND now, 28th November, 1862, affidavit of Plaintiff filed, claiming the sum of sixty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, balance due on book account, and enters a rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damages on the 17th day of January, 1863, in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

From the Record.
Certified by A. S. MORROW, Pro'y.
December 6, 1862—6t.

Election of Directors.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Blair County, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

JOHN DEAN, Secretary.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Elizabeth Mock, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Skyles, Esq, Adm'r. of Elizabeth Mock, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY the 20th inst., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. AUG. S. LANDIS,
Dec. 6, 1862-3t. Auditor.

RESIGNATION.

To Messrs. Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and Jacob S. Nicodemus:

GENTLEMEN: After returning to you my sincere thanks for the honor you conferred upon me by re-appointing me Steward of the Blair County Alms House for the ensuing year; and after due consideration, I respectfully tender you my resignation, to take effect on the first day of April, A. D. 1863, at which time my former appointment expires.

Your most obedient servant,
E. McGRAW.
Blair County Alms House, Dec. 2, 1862.

Notice.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. E. McGraw, the present Steward of the Blair County Alms House, the Board of Directors will receive Proposals from competent persons on the FIRST TUESDAY of January, A. D., 1863, to fill said vacancy.

D. AURANDT, Sec'y
Blair County Alms House, Dec. 3, 1862.

Caution.

TAKE NOTICE that my wife BARBARA, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I will not, therefore, pay any debts contracted by her, and if any person will bring her back he will get a reward of one old broom.
Dec. 6, 1862—3tpd.] ISAAC MAPES.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2-5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties,) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First;

BLANK FORMS FOR

$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

Nov. 22, 1862. THE EDITOR.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Arthur Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the estate of Arthur Hill, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DEAN, Administrator.
Nov. 22, 1862—6t.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Condron, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels which were of Elizabeth Double, late of Frankstown township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Law Office of Blair & Dean, in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of December, A. D., 1862, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

Nov. 15, 1862. JNO. DEAN, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

J. G. Pomroy, for use, &c., vs. John C. Heylman & J. R. Jones.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county. Vend. Ex. No. 15, October Term, 1862.

AND now, to wit, Nov. 3d, 1862, on motion, the Court appoint John Dean Auditor to distribute money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of above named defendants, on above stated writ of Ven Ex., said real estate being situate partly in Blair and partly in Cambria county.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th of December, 1862, where all persons interested may attend.

Nov. 15, 1862. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.
Ebensburg "Alleghenian" publish 3 times and charge this office.

HIDES! HIDES!—The very highest CASH PRICE will be paid for HIDES at the Tannery of

FRED BYERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1862.

Notice of Appeals.

THE Assessor of the 17th Collection District of Pennsylvania hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of July, A. D., 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows:

Cambria: At Ebensburg, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of December, A. D. 1862.

For the county of Blair, at Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days.

For the county of Mifflin, at Lewistown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days.

At Huntingdon, the 27th, 30th, and 31st days. To be adjourned beyond said days, if necessary.

Assistant Assessors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a suitable manner.

All accounts, according to a recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile style, verified and receipted.

No Assessor nor Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office.

But one return of the property of residents of your division is necessary to be made.

The record list refers to property of non-residents. In such cases you will consult the law and follow it strictly.

The assessment books will be open at the residence of the Assistant Assessors in their several divisions, for fifteen days prior to the holding of the Appeals, for the inspection of any one interested.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 29, 1862. Assessor.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.
Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the right to cut saw logs, ties, &c., on 433 acres of land within 1½ miles of Fostoria, Blair county, for one thousand dollars cash. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 22, 1862.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.—
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR of 17th Dist., Pennsylvania, Main st., Johnstown

Notice to Distillers of Spirits, Refiners of Coal Oil and Brewers.

The attention of parties residing in the 17th District, comprising the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin, who are engaged in either of the above named occupations, is called to sections 39, 41, 47, 50 and 51 of the Excise Law of July 1st, 1862, wherein they are required to make monthly and tri-monthly returns and payments to the Collector of the District. The books for making returns and keeping accounts of articles produced will be furnished to parties by my deputies or the assistant assessors in their respective divisions, during the present month. I will announce the appointment of my deputy collectors in the counties of Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin as soon as the appointments are made.

SAMUEL J ROYER, Col, 17th Dis.
Johnstown, Nov, 15, 1962

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,
Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,
Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, accomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete Assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,
Wholesale Stationer,
Nov. 15, 1862. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

114 *SOUTH THIRD STREET,*
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New 20 Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
November 15, 1862—3m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

S. ROYER HAMILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Office on Allegheny street, near the Court House, in the room recently occupied by Jos Kemp, Esq. June 7, 1862—tf.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

POETRY.

Written for the "Whig."

Our Martyr Band.

Of other days I need not sing
Nor let my fancy soar away,
The scenes of other years to bring
Besides the scenes of the present day.
I hear the dreadful notes of War
Like the scream of the bird of death,
And many a soldier's rising star,
Has set in carnage, blood and death.
I see a Murray, Wayne, and Reem
Lead on the Union Forces brave,
But now they are sleeping where no dream
Shall penetrate the soldier's grave.
A Gallagher gave up his life,
To help to save "Columbia's Land,"
A Rose and Edwards in this strife
Are numbered with the martyr-band.—
A martyr-band? Yes, they will share
Through this and each succeeding age,
A martyr's fame and honor fair
On future history's brightest page.
But are these all? No there you see
A Hileman, Handcuff, and a Weight,
A Riddle, a Bresler, brave and free,
Like soldiers, calmly met their fate.
And there are many, many more
On whom my mind would love to dwell,
Who press their crimsoned beds of gore
But gained a victory when they fell.
But there are brave men yet alive,
Defenders of the "Stripes and Stars,"
And who will Jehu like still drive
On through the thunder storm of Mars,
And under the banner of the free,
March on to certain victory.

TAFTSERL.

THE FARMER.

Deep vs. Shallow Plowing.

Experiments in reference to deep and shallow plowing have been tried, the results, at least with us, being in almost every case in favor of shallow plowing; still there are many who continue to plow as deep as possible, generally trying to tear up some of the subsoil, to the detriment of the crop. With our soil, (rather argillaceous) three or four inches in depth is sufficient, for then the loose vegetable mould is on the surface, in which the plants can get a good, strong, healthy start. if they get this, and a good cultivator is used freely, with proper hoeing, success is almost certain.

I do not think sufficient pains is taken by many with corn, when it is small, plowing too deep, neglecting it while young, and calculating too much on making a good crop after it is irretrievably dwarfed. The soil must be in excellent order, or the young plant assisted to a vigorous start by a handful of homemade guano or manure, spread on the surface, or by a forkful of manure thrown on each hill; even in this way one man will cover an acre per day, and the yield be doubled. I have noticed many fields of corn this season, plowed deep and shallow, and in every instance the shallow plowed is the best. One person whose field I noticed informed me he should not have one third the crop that he would have had, had he plowed it shallow. The cold heavy soil being thrown on the surface, the corn was so injured that no after-culture could remedy the evil.—E. A. KING IN COUNTRY GEN.

Grape Growers Maxims.

1. Prepare the ground in Fall, plant in Spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed, for fresh manure excites growth, but does not manure it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not always ensure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in Autumn to promote growth, but in Spring to insure fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises,
8. Vines, like soldiers, should have *good arms*.
9. Prune spurs to one well developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climd.
11. Vine *leaves* love the sun, the *fruit* the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at its base and either a bunch of fruit or a tindril opposite to it.
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite, is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to *port*.
15. Laterals are like politicians; if not checked they are the worst of thieves,
16. Good grapes are like gold; no one has enough.
17. The earliest grape will keep the longest; for that which is fully matured is easily preserved.
18. Grape eaters are long livers.
19. Hybrids are not always high bred.
20. He who buys the *new* and *untried* varieties should remember that the seller's maxim is *Caveat emptor*—Let the buyer look out for himself.

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table will be found useful to many of our readers.

A box 25 inches by 16 inches square and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel, (three bushels).

A box 14 inches by 16 inches square and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 12 inches by 11½ inches square and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 26 inches by 15½ inches and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 8 inches by 8½ inches and 8 in. deep, will contain one peck.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have eformd an association for the purpose of establishig a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents
OF THE
GREAT REBELLION.
OR,
The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.
ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes o the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Bookeellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Pub lishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

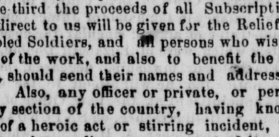
Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book any where, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

TEETH—TEETH.



DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia	6.50	A. M.
Eastern Way	6.50	"
Pittsburgh	6.50	"
Western Way	6.50	"
Altoona	6.50	"
Bedford	5.00	P. M.
Duncansville	5.00	"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	6.30	P. M.
Harrisburg "	6.30	"
Pittsburgh "	6.30	"
Altoona "	6.30	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through	9.15	A M.
Harrisburg "	9.15	"
Pittsburg "	9.15	"
Western Way	12 M.	
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through	8.15	P. M.
Eastern Way	8.15	P. M.
Altoona		"

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it abounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

Nov. 8, 1862. THE EDITOR.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND
ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these Soldiers must endure, MOTHERS Remember This, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this All Healing and Cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds

It stands unequalled, removing and prevetity ing every vestige of inflamation and geand drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You can not put into the Knapsacks of your husbands and brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most Violent Pains, cough and suffocating hoarseness, first symptoms of Quick Consumption, but if supplied with Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the Severest Pains and stop the most distressing or Dangerous cough. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers attention!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These Pills and Ointment have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the Crimean Campaign he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these Great Remedies, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the Soldier in camp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores and Scorfulous Eruptions, all disappear like a charm before these Pills and Ointment, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

To Arms! To Arms!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, placing in their hands these Precious Remedies, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the chills and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their knapsacks and find there a sure remedy for all the casualities of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

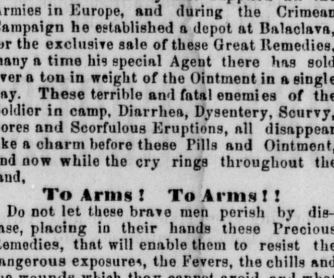
*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1—25

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

Oct. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.



BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

FRED. W. RAUCH

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Altoona friends for their custom whilst residing in their midst, and now informs them and the people of Hollidaysburg and Blair county, that he has resumed business again at his old Brewery, in Hollidaysburg, where he will be pleased to accommodate them all with the best article of Lager and other Beer, in large or small quantities.

Dealers, as well as individuals who indulge in the "beverage," are invited to give him a call at his Saloon, and sample his "malt."

November 15, 1862.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney-at-Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
DENTAL REMEDIES
ARE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and SOUND TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

NEW FIRM!
New Store!---New Goods!
AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children. Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1862—1y.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor.
In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that I have appointed, as my Assistants, for the 17th Assessment District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Division 1st. *S. G. Whittaker*, Huntingdon borough, Oneida, Henderson and Brady townships. P. O., Huntingdon.

2d. *Joseph Johnston*, West, Barree, Jackson and Petersburg borough. P. O., Petersburg.

3d. *Horace L. Brown*, Cassville borough, Cass, Tod, Springfield and Clay townships. P. O., Cassville.

4th. *John Garner*, Penn, Hopewell and Juniata. P. O., James Creek.

5th. *John Huyett*, Walker, Porter and Morris townships, and Alexandria borough. P. O., Alexandria.

6th. *Levi Evans*, Carbon township. P. O., Coalmont.

7th. *John R. Stonebraker*, Franklin and Warriorsmark twps. P. O., Colerain Forges.

8th. *Benj. Lutz*, Mt. Union and Shirleysburg boroughs, Union, Shirley, Cromwell, Dublin and Tell townships. P. O., Shirleysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

9th. *Jos. Milliken*, borough of Lewistown, Derry, Decatur, Granville, Bratton, Oliver, and Wayne townships, McVeytown and Newton Hamilton boroughs. P. O., Lewistown.

10th *Robt. Sterrett*, Armagh, Old and New Brown, Union and Menno townships. P. O., Reedsville.

BLAIR COUNTY.

11th. *C. Blythe Jones*, For all that part of Blair township and of Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs southward of the turnpike and to the westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Freedom township eastward of the road leading from Hollidaysburg to Claysburg, and all of Taylor and Greenfield townships. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

12th. *Daniel C. Gibboney*, all that part of Allegheny township westward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., all of Juniata township, that part of Freedom township west of the Claysburg road.

13th. *Samuel Smith*, Frankstown, Catharine and Tyrone townships.

14th. *Robert Alexander*, Woodberry, Huston and North Woodberry townships.

15th. *George W. Russ*, Snyder, Antis and Logan townships, and that part of Allegheny township eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R., and that part of Blair township and Hollidaysburg and Gaysport boroughs northward of the turnpike and eastward of the Hollidaysburg branch of the Penna. R. R. and Altoona bor'h. P. O., Hollidaysburg.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

16th. *John M. Bowman*, Johnstown to Cambria City, Millville and Conemaugh borough. P. O., Johnstown.

17th. *Samuel Singer*, Conemaugh, Yoder and Taylor townships. P. O., Johnstown.

18th. *Jos. Miller*, Croyle, Richland, and Summerhill townships, and Wilmore borough. P. O., Wilmore.

19th. *John Elder*, White and Chest townships. P. O., Carrolton.

20th. *Dr. G. W. Strohecker*, Clearfield township and Chest Springs borough. P. O., Chest Springs.

21st. *Newton J. Roberts*, Cambria township and Ebensburg borough. P. O., Ebensburg.

22d. *James Conrad*, Munster and Washington townships. P. O., Hemlock.

23d. *Timothy R. Davis*, Jackson and Black Lick townships. P. O., Ebensburg.

24th. *Hugh McCay*, Gallitzen, Loretto, and Summit boroughs, and Allegheny tp. P. O., Loretto.

25th. *John Porter*, Carroll and Susquehanna townships and Carrollton borough. P. O., Newman's Mills.

The foregoing names and districts are made by me for the present assessment. No lands are to be taxed at all, nor any property not specially mentioned in the act which is intended to reach only wealth and luxuries. I especially instruct my Assistants to be kind to our people in assessing these taxes, as our sons and brothers are fighting together in a field more dangerous than we occupy at home. And no matter what may be said by rebels in our midst, or rebel sympathizers, let them keep their temper and report the cases to me.

Any instructions needed will be always given by return of mail, and personally, if called upon.

The Assessor would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the 17th Assessment District to section 6th, of the Excise Law:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations made liable to any duty, license, stamp or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, A. D., 1862, (extended to the first day of September, A. D., 1862,) and on or before the first Monday of May in each year, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

The Assessor will have his office in that of Judge Taylor's, in the same building, and rear of J. S. Stewart's office. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.

THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Assessor for 17th Ass't Dis't of Pa.
October 18th, 1862.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Oct. 15th, 1862.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN.

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'
NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the hysicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

$40 WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good sold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. UGGLES.
June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-35

FOR RENT.—The Tub Spring Mills Call on the Editor.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Oct. 4, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Oct. 21, 1862.—tf

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
6 lines or less.	$0 25	$0 37½	$0 50
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3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
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☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.